

Intimations.

GARDEN SEEDS.

SEASON 1882-3.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
HAVE LATELY RECEIVED
AND
OPENED
OUT

THEIR NEW SEASON'S
SUPPLY OF

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

CATALOGUES SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

VEGETABLE PARCEL OF 50 PACKETS,

PRICE \$7.50.

FLOWER PARCEL, PRICE \$10.00.

FLOWER PARCEL HALF SIZE, PRICE, \$5.00.

SINGLE PACKETS AT PRICES
AS PER LIST.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG. [43]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interest, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1882.

The intelligence said to have been received from Shanghai, and published in the *China Mail* of the 25th inst. relating to the formation of a local Telegraph Company has not, so far as we can learn, been authoritatively confirmed. We observed a paragraph in the *Shanghai Mercury* a week or two ago which stated that Mr. C. P. CHATER, who is undoubtedly one of the most enterprising of our citizens, had some intention of endeavoring to promote a new Telegraph Company on the co-operative principle; but under all circumstances we felt justified in accepting the statement with a good deal of reserve. And although we have now the authority of the *China Mail* (which, of course, amounts to very little) that the Company has actually been formed, the required capital subscribed or promised, and the details of the scheme duly arranged, we are still sceptical. Mr. C. P. CHATER is a business man of such consummate general ability, and the possessor of such a remarkable amount of foresight that we are loth to believe that he has embarked in an enterprise, which, take it as you will, is of a most uncertain and unsatisfactory character. That a second telegraph line between here and Amoy, connecting Foochow with Shanghai and Shanghai with Japan, would prove of vast benefit to the general public admits of no denial; but as the construction and existence of such a line is solely a practical matter of pounds, shillings and pence, it will be as well to see what reasonable prospects of success the proposed undertaking offers, gunged by the reliable evidence of figures.

The cost of a single line of submarine cable from Hongkong to Shanghai via Amoy and Foochow would probably exceed £200,000; and with extension to Japan, at least £100,000 more. The yearly working expenses of such a line, including repairs, would total something like £25,000. Now, when it is considered that the annual traffic receipts of the Great Northern Company for the whole correspondence on the existing Hongkong-Amoy-Shanghai line— we speak on good authority—never exceeded £16,000, it appears very difficult to see where the profits necessary for the maintenance of the new undertaking are likely to come from. Even if the new local company secured the whole of the traffic which in face of competition with the present company—which, by the way, intends duplicating the line next year—there would still be a large amount to make up before covering working expenses, leaving a lone interest on capital &c. It is well known that the number of people in Hongkong and the Coast Ports who regularly use the telegraph is

limited. We have not here the thousands and millions of people to fall back on as in Europe and the United States of America. A certain class of messages which forms more than one third of the whole correspondence on most other lines—namely, the political, family and social messages, if we may so term them—is almost entirely missing here; and there are but few, if any, improvement in this respect can take place, owing to the small foreign community, even if rates were considerably reduced. Competition and lower rates would undoubtedly, to a certain extent at least, increase the number of messages; but it is very questionable if this increase would make up the loss produced by the reduction of the tariff. These are plain facts which must be very carefully considered and gone into before any glowing future for a Local Telegraph Company, even on the co-operative principle, can be sketched out with confidence.

With reference to the inane twaddle our evening contemporary is so fond of indulging in so far as the political aspect of this telegraph question is concerned, detailed allusion is scarcely called for. The *China Mail* when speaking of war contingencies, &c., &c., always overlooks the fact, which must be patent to everybody else, that one end of the Hongkong—Shanghai cable is landed on the island of Hongkong; and that the British Government therefore always has the power to control or interrupt the working from this terminus. In a war between China and Great Britain, or Russia, the other end of the Great Northern Company's cable at Shanghai, or in fact a cable belonging to any company, would as a matter of course be taken possession of by the Chinese, and correspondence would be interrupted. If Britain were to take Shanghai it would have hold of both terminals and thus be in a position to control the working. If the Russians were in Shanghai they would no doubt do the same, but Britain, as already stated, could always stop or control the working of the line in Hongkong. Also it is only reasonable to believe that any of the belligerents would naturally, if it suited their designs, cut any of the cables at sea which they might get hold of, without considering whether they belonged to a local company, or any other association. It is, however, most unlikely that such extreme measures would be considered requisite; subjecting the correspondence at the terminals to a control sufficient to safeguard any political interest would no doubt be considered all that was necessary or desirable. What has recently been done in Egypt would no doubt under similar conditions be carried out here.

The position of the Great Northern Telegraph Company in China appears to be but imperfectly understood by our evening contemporary, and its select circle of grimly humourous political agitators. Or if understood, it is purposely misrepresented. Some dozen years ago, in 1870 if we mistake not, both an English and a Danish company petitioned the Peking authorities for permission to land submarine cables in China. Both petitions were refused; and the English company abandoned its intention of laying a cable to Shanghai. The Danish company however, executed the work without permission, and up to 1875 it had to struggle against all the obstacles and difficulties thrown in the way by the Chinese authorities on account of its irregular position. After 1875 its existence and presence were certainly recognised by the Peking Government, but the assistance it has received from the Chinese authorities on the coast has always been of the scantiest description. This has been seen in the most evident cases of wilful cutting and stealing of the cables by junk people and others, which at various times has interrupted communication. Apart altogether from national feeling, we must in fairness admit, that, whatever the imperfections of their line may be, a good deal of credit is due to the Great Northern Telegraph Company for having had the pluck to lay down the cables under such discouraging conditions, thereby bringing the Chinese into direct communication with the world, and for having persevered in their work notwithstanding the many difficulties which they have had to contend against.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, 26th October.
ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF
PRINCE MILAN.

Prince Milan has been shot at by an assassin, but escaped unharmed.

THE BRITISH RESERVES DEMOBILISED
Order have been given to demobilise the British Reserve Forces.

THE PROCEDURE BILL
On the reassembling of Parliament the motion for precedence for the Procedure Bill was carried.

ARABIS CORRESPONDENCE
Correspondence extending over two years between Arabi, the Sultan, and several Pachas has been discovered.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A LODGE of Emergency of St. John, No. 618, S.C., will be held at Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, this evening, the 27th instant, at 5 for 5.30 p.m. precisely.

We are informed by the Agents (Messrs. Geo. R. Stevens & Co.) that the steamer *Hungarian* left Newcastle, N.S.W. for Hongkong, via Queensland Ports and Port Darwin, on the 19th instant.

OUR remarks yesterday regarding the revival of the volunteer movement in Hongkong were well timed. From a government notification in our advertising columns it will be observed that H. E. the Administrator has taken practical action in the matter. Gentlemen who are desirous of becoming volunteers will obtain all particulars by applying to the Acting Colonial Secretary.

JAPAN, says the *Weekly Mail*, has been visited by another heavy gale, accompanied by deluges of rain. Reports of damage caused by floods reach us from various parts of the country, and it is feared that the rice crop has suffered more or less. We do not, however, apprehend any serious loss. The crop is still believed to be above the average, so that Japan will not prove an exception to the favourable bulletin which farmers in the incident seem unanimous in sur-

nishing.

OUR remarks yesterday, referring to the substitution of the Cricket Ground in place of the Public Gardens for the evening promenade concerts by the Band of the Buffs, would appear to be somewhat premature. Doubtless there is a misunderstanding somewhere, as we had the best authority for stating that in future the Band would play on the Cricket Ground. However, we are very glad to be able to announce that the Band will play at the Botanical Gardens, weather permitting, to-morrow evening, commencing at 9 o'clock.

The following will be the programme:—

March. "Ibrahim". Kempf.
Overture. "Schubert". Suppe.
Selection. "Gopie aux Paix". Offenbach.
Selection. "Rigolletto". Verdi.
Song. "The Lost Chord". Sullivan.
Galop. "A Grandes Guitas". Atterley.
God Save the Queen. H. Quiss, Bandmaster.

WE are authorised to contradict the statement in the *China Mail* of the 24th instant, that the construction of the new Roman Catholic Cathedral is delayed pending Bishop Raimondi's return to the colony, the fact being that the work has never been stopped, and at present some 150 men are employed on it. Neither does the absence of the Bishop affect the question at all. The work will go on until the foundations are laid; which it is expected will occupy another month, and should the present Cathedral premises be sold in the meantime, there will be no cessation whatever in the construction. We wonder where our accurate contemporary got its information from! Possibly from a source interested in having the work stopped! The *Mail* is also inaccurate in stating that the new St. Joseph's College is not to be formally opened until the Bishop arrives. This building is not yet finished, and it is intended to open it in the beginning of next year whether His Lordship arrives or not. At date of latest advices, 14th August, Bishop Raimondi was at Lima, whence he intended to proceed to Mexico at the end of that month, and thence to San Francisco, reaching there by the end of November, and proceeding direct to Hongkong, which he would reach towards the end of December.

FROM a notice in our advertising columns it will be observed that the Steamboat Company's new steamer *Houma* will make a special trip to Macao and back on Sunday next, leaving Hongkong at 8 a.m. and starting for Macao on the return journey at 5 p.m. We have no doubt that a large number of residents will avail themselves of this opportunity of making themselves acquainted with "the floating palace" and of enjoying the sea breezes for a few hours. The *Houma* took her regular place on the Canton river on Wednesday, and is reported to have done handsomely in every respect. The alterations to her steering gear are said to have removed the difficulties which were experienced in keeping her straight in her passage up and down the river on the occasion of the memorable trial trip. This is of course a source of much gratification to us, but we still think that at the rate of speed the *Houma* went up to Canton on Wednesday she would have gone equally well without any alterations to the rudder. If the Directors wish really to test the value of the much-vaunted improvements to the *Houma*'s so-called defective steering apparatus they have only to tell Captain Benning to drive the steamer at her best pace on Sunday. If she gets to Macao in two hours and a quarter, and steers satisfactorily, we shall be very much surprised, and shall plaudly take back all we have previously written in regard to this matter.

SAYS the *Japan Mail* of the 14th inst.:—The cholera epidemic seems to be drawing to a close, but the return to Tokyo-Fu contrast very unfavorably with those for 1879. Up to the 10th instant the total number of cases in that prefecture was 6,499, according to the report of the Sanitary Bureau, whereas, in 1879, the corresponding number up to the 30th of September was 2,053. The death rate, too, is in favour of the latter year, being 74.3 per cent for 1879, as against 77.4 for 1882. This difference is, however, too trifling to be regarded as anything more than the result of an improved system of registration. It is not that the disease has been more deadly, but that we are better informed of its ravages. Meanwhile some of the foreign local journals have devoted themselves to the easy and congenial task of abusing the authorities and attempting to fix upon them the responsibility of this epidemic. Nothing can be more delightfully consistent than the language of these writers, who to-day accuse the Government of being pragmatical and to-morrow denounce its perfidiousness with equal vehemence. We have often had occasion to commend the remarkable exercise of sense and logic which measures Japan and the Japanese by standards not yet practically attainable in the West, but we are not yet quite prepared to accredit the Government of this country with ability to combat cholera. However, we are content to value the capacities of the Japanese at their enemies' estimate, merely observing that it might be interesting if these critics would append a statement of the cost of carrying out their suggestions. The Finance Department has this year expended 162,000 yen in connection with the epidemic, and considering that the annual appropriation for the Sanitary Bureau is only 62,406 yen, we are disposed to think that the authorities have not been altogether inactive.

THE American bark *N. Boynton* will go over to Kowloon Dock to-night, and the *Ella S. Thayer* will dock there to-morrow morning.

WE have been favored with a pamphlet from Messrs. Geo. R. Stevens & Co., entitled the "Steamers Ocean and Charlton," containing the particulars and correspondence relating to the placing of the above steamers in quarantine at Sydney in June and July, 1881. We shall further notice the pamphlet in a future issue.

A CRICKET match, 12 aside, will be played on the Cricket Ground to-morrow, commencing punctually at 2 p.m., between the Racquet Court and H.K.C.C. The following are the sides:

RACQUET COURT. CRICKET CLUB.
A. J. W. ALLEN S. G. BIRD
A. COXON A. CORTELL
W. H. F. DARBY G. S. COXON
F. S. C. HARE W. H. DOISON
C. HOLLIDAY V. A. C. HAWKINS
D. JONES J. I. HUGHES
R. K. LEIGH S. W. LANE
E. MACKEN F. A. NEWINGTON
A. SHEPHERD R. SYMES
W. DE ST. CROIX A. K. TRAVERS
A. G. STOKES F. H. O. WILSON
H. WILLUM W. O. WOLSEY.

The H.K. C.C. have won the toss and will take first innings, and as they propose to keep the wickets all the afternoon, the "Racquet 12" are determined to start the game at 2 p.m. sharp, and have a real jolly afternoon's leather hunting. Cricket is a comical game, "don't-ye-know" sometimes, and you can't mostly always tell what may happen; however, we shall be there to see the fun and shall give full particulars in our Monday's issue.

ANOTHER 10 o'clock last night a half battery of the Royal Artillery, with two 7 pounder mountain guns fully equipped, under the command of Lieutenant Lane, and a company of the Buffs under the command of Captain Howarth, proceeded to Kowloon, the Artillery in a steam launch from Murray Wharf, and the Buffs in Commissariat boats and hired sampans from the Commissariat wharf, for the purpose of protecting British interests in the peninsula and aiding the police in case of an attack by members of the Triad Society. Information, it appears, reached the Captain Superintendent of Police that the Triad Society in certain villages intended attacking Kowloon city, and that several families residing in the city, becoming scared, had taken refuge in Hongkong. His Excellency the Administrator, deeming it prudent to take precautions for the safety of our own territory, communicated yesterday with the Commodore, who sent the gunboat *Kestrel* over to Kowloon Docks, to protect them, if necessary, the *Midge* being held in readiness in case her services should be required. The Administrator, meeting Major General Sargent in the evening, mentioned the matter to him. The General observed that there was already a company of the Buffs at Kowloon, but that under the circumstances it would be well to send over another, as a precautionary measure. The troops sent to Kowloon lay under canvas at the rear of Whitfield Barracks during the night, but nothing occurred to disturb the usual quietude of the place, and they returned to Hongkong this forenoon, the danger, if ever there was any, being, we suppose, considered to have passed over, though we have heard that the Chinese say, that it is to-night the "attack on Kowloon City will most likely be made.

The local Government had no communication whatever on the subject from the Chinese Authorities, nor was any appeal for assistance made to the military, as stated by our accurate contemporary. The delicious absurdity of the following paragraph from the *Daily Press* of this morning is highly amusing:—"However creditable it may be that the military and naval authorities should have responded to an appeal for assistance, it seems strangely anomalous that British forces should be engaged in preserving the authority of the Chinese Government in their own territory." We hear that the Chinese authorities in the district have lately succeeded in arresting sixteen of the chiefs of the formidable Triad Society, and that this has greatly incensed the members, who threaten to have revenge.

IN connection with the intended revival of the volunteer movement in the Colony, upon which we dilated in our yesterday's leader, we learn that the question of continuing the present corps or starting a new one, has been under discussion for some time, and that, after full consideration, His Excellency the Administrator thinks that the only way to secure a good volunteer corps, is to disband the old one and start afresh. The Government will bear the expense of the winter and summer uniform of the corps, and also of ammunition. His Excellency approves of the new corps being a Volunteer Artillery one, the question of a separate Rifle corps standing over for consideration. His Excellency Major General Sargent has kindly placed the services of Major Moore-Lane, R.A., at the disposal of the Government as Commandant of the corps, and we think a better appointment could not be made. The sum of \$4,400 voted in the Estimates for the Volunteers will, with the balance in hand, cover the expenses of the Commandant, drill Sergeant, uniform, ammunition, &c. The General has also offered to lend the corps arms and accoutrements, the local Government applying in the meantime to the Secretary of State to supply a stand of 150 arms, and also a mountain battery, to be the property of the Government. The General has further given his consent to the Volunteers having the use of the guns in Murray Battery, and those in one of the harbour forts, on days to be arranged with the officer commanding the Royal Artillery. The question as to the drill-shed originally built for the Volunteer corps will be allowed to stand over for future discussion, as it is at present, and has been for many years used as a store by the Surveyor-General, and it would cost about \$3,000 to provide that officer with a suitable building in its place. The Administrator considers there should be a Surgeon attached to the corps, and that no men should be enrolled unless found physically fit. Also, that, after the volunteers have put down their names, they should meet and draw up a code of regulations. It volunteers agreed to join on these conditions, the Administrator thinks it is much better to disband the old corps, which has been practically defunct for some time, and invite gentlemen to come forward and enrol themselves in a new corps. A formal notice disbanding the old corps will appear in to-morrow's *Advertiser*.

THE *Houma* will be in the neighbourhood of Macao on Saturday, and will be in Hongkong on Sunday. The *Houma* will be in the neighbourhood of Macao on Saturday, and will be in Hongkong on Sunday.

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THE *Houma</i*

NEW YORK, September 24th. The steamer *Edam*, Captain Rogers, arrived to-day from Hull, England, and reports being in collision, September 21st, with the steamer *Edam*, which foundered. Captain Rogers says:—"On September 21st at 9 p.m. we were steering west. The weather became foggy, and I told the chief engineer that if the fog continued we should go ashore and ease steam down at once. I also had a steam-whistle blown at intervals of two minutes. The fog lifted a little, but at 10 p.m. it became thick again. The engines were going at half-speed." At 10 to 11 heard a whistle close to us on the port bow. We stopped the engines, put the helm hard aport and went full speed astern. At 10.12 p.m. heard a whistle and saw a mast head light very close, bearing west-southwest, and at the same time made out the vessel crossing our bows from south to north. At 10.15 we came into collision with the steamer, which dragged across our bows, her propeller going all the time. After getting clear I stopped the engines, sounded the compartments and found that we were making no water. I quickly lowered three boats to give assistance to the other ship if needed. At 11.30 the boats of the *Edam*, three in all, arrived alongside with the passengers and crew, who were at once embarked. At 11.40 one of our own boats returned bringing the chief officer of the *Edam*, the quartermaster, the steward and two passengers. At 11.44 all our boats had returned and were hoisted up, as were also the two of the *Edam*'s boats. On examination of the compartments in collision we discovered a large aperture in the stern and also several bow plates stove in. I immediately got two large staves over the bow and also filled up the low bow peak with bags of sawdust, planking, etc. Early on the morning of the 22nd the pilot-boat bailed, and was engaged for \$500 to accompany the *Lepanto* into port, then now being on board 125 persons. We passed soon after through the wreck of the *Edam*, which seemed to blow up as she went down. The passengers rescued were made as comfortable as possible, the captain giving up his room to the women. The other passengers made the most of the small cabin accommodations. The third engineer and assistant engineer of the *Edam* were lost.

BERNE, September 24th. A number of men enrolled to serve in the gendarmerie in Egypt started from Geneva to-day. Others will follow shortly.

ALEXANDRIA, September 24th. The Khedive has offered the British Consul-General the Grand Cross of the Order of Osmanli, the highest decoration he can bestow.

The Khedive will leave for Cairo to-morrow. He invited Admiral Seymour to accompany him, but the latter says that he is unable to accept the invitation.

A solemn service of thanksgiving for the British pacification of the country was held in the Catholic church here to-day. The audience was very large, and included foreign Consuls, British military authorities and a deputation from a number of regiments. A requiem will be sung to-morrow for the victims of the massacres and for those killed in battle.

PORT SAID, September 24th. The British troops sent to occupy Ghemlih have returned after dismantling the guns and removing the ammunition. It is not intended to keep a garrison at Ghemlih, as the people there have resumed their ordinary vocations.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 24th. The Sultan has ordered an immediate surrender to Greece of the whole frontier fixed by the International Commission. The representatives of the Powers who at the invitation of the Embassadors had assembled to discuss the Turkico-Greek frontier question dissolved their meeting upon learning of the settlement of the difficulty.

Said, Grand Sherif of Mecca, was deposed on account of having had treasonable relations with the Pasha.

CAIRO, September 24th. Elaborate preparations are being made for the reception of the Khedive. The Khedive requested that the route of entry be changed in such a way that he shall not pass the houses of Arabi Pasha and Toula Pasha. It is thought that no rebels will be executed, but it is believed that they will be banished and their property confiscated. European residents and European officers in the service of the Khedive virulently denounce Arabi Pasha. They say hanging is too good for him.

GENEVA, September 24th. The men to be engaged for the police in Egypt must not be under 20 nor over 40 years of age. Frenchmen and Italians are ineligible. The pay is from 150 to 300 francs a month.

LONDON, September 24th. It is officially announced that General Wolseley and Admiral Seymour will be raised to the peerage in acknowledgment of their recent distinguished services in Egypt.

LONDON, September 24th. The churches in England all held thanksgiving services on Sunday for the successes in Egypt.

NEW YORK, September 25th. A London cable to the *World* says: "Last night's rumor about the shooting at the Queen's Balmoral turned out to have been a lie concocted in London. It was extensively circulated, not only at the clubs, which are now more or less empty, but in the music halls and especially in debating halls, which are in full blast now, and it deserves to be noted that though it was generally accepted as true at these places it created no real excitement, such as would have been caused by such a rumor a few years ago."

PANAMA, September 14th. Earthquakes here have continued since the 7th inst. Much damage was done in this city and at Aspinwall. Losses here, \$250,000, and \$100,000 in Aspinwall.

RONDEAU (Ont.), September 24th. The steamer *Pictou* has gone to pieces. Most of the cargo was saved.

DUBLIN, September 24th. Eight men at Aranagh, four of whom were only recently liberated from Kilmainham Jail, have been remanded. It is understood that the Crown has obtained evidence from informers, who made the extraordinary revelations in regard to the existence of a widespread conspiracy.

AGRAM, September 24th. Thirty soldiers were drowned in the railroad disaster near Esek yesterday.

PANAMA, September 14th. The cost of the war to Chile up to the present time is \$10,000,000.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 24th. The Emperor and Empress arrived at Peterhoff Palace to-day on their return from Moscow.

CAIRO, September 25th. Arabi Pasha says the best thing the English could do for Egypt would be to send all the Nubians and other leading men connected with the rebellion out of the country. If they do not do so vengeance will surely be wreaked upon these officials after the departure of the troops. He asserts that he never thought the English would send a large army to assist the Khedive, and so was led into the war. He denied that he had any communication with the Sultan during the war.

The Khedive and the Egyptian Ministers, accompanied by Sir Edward Malet, arrived this afternoon. The streets through which they passed were densely crowded and lined by almost all the English and Indian troops now here. The natives gathered along the route, numbering many thousands, and gave the Khedive a very friendly welcome. All the Ulemas as well as the Sheik of the El-Ashir Mosque and the Cadi were at the depot.

Among Arabi Pasha's papers are written offers of service from French, German and Russian officers, which were all declined.

DAMIETTA, September 25th. Abdallah Pasha and Suleiman have been sent to Cairo as prisoners under a military guard.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 25th. The Khedive, with the approval of England, has offered Baker Pasha the reorganization of the Egyptian army. He accepts the task.

ALEXANDRIA, September 25th. Flags were displayed yesterday in Benha, Tanah and Damietta, in celebration of the Khedive's return to Cairo. Fifteen thousand persons witnessed the Khedive's entry. De Lesseps' house was without a decoration. General Wood has arrived. It is stated that the Khedive will shortly issue a decree granting general amnesty to the rebels, except about six, who will be tried for their lives, being implicated in the massacres and confabulations.

DUNIEN, September 25th. Dillon will retire from Parliament on account of ill-health.

The military and police of County Mayo have evicted fifty families in the last few days, and the people have been ordered not to shelter them.

Six more men, mostly released suspects, have been arrested in connection with the murder of the Huddys at Lough last week. The police claim there is distinct evidence against three of them in consequence of information elicited during the examination of Kerigan, held for the same crime.

A conference of Irish Nationalists will be held on the 7th of October. The sessions will be private. Towards the end of the year there will be a great Irish National Convention to review the position and condition of the country. Delegates to the Convention will be elected by the people.

A scheme has been propounded by Davitt for the formation of a gigantic organisation whose leading objects shall be the improvement of the social and political condition of the Irish, and the prevention of emigration by obtaining profitable employment for laborers and evicted tenants. The scheme will be discussed at the Convention of Irish Nationalists. Parnell has refused to sanction the project, on the ground that the formation of such an organisation would be impossible under the existing Coercion Act. Egan, Dillon, Brennan and Kettle desire the discussion of the subject.

CASHIEN, September 25th. A movement has been started to induce Dillon to reconsider his determination to retire from Parliament.

"THAMES-STREET INDUSTRIES" by Percy Russell. This Illustrated Pamphlet on Perfumery, &c., published at 6d, may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in perfumery in the World, or JOHN GOSNELL & CO., London.—(ADVT.)

To-day's Advertisements.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE Officer Administering the Government INVITES RESIDENTS of HONGKONG who may be desirous of forming themselves into a NEW CORPS of HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS to send in their Names to the ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY.

It is proposed that a CORPS of VOLUNTEERS should be formed to be commanded by an Officer of the Royal Artillery whose Services will, by permission of His Excellency the MAJOR GENERAL COMMANDING, be available for this purpose in the event of a sufficient number of Names being enrolled.

Information respecting the assistance which Government is prepared to offer with the view of encouraging the formation of a NEW CORPS will be obtained on Application to the ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY.

By Command,

FREDERICK STEWART,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Hongkong, 27th October, 1882. [716]

SEALD TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up till Noon of FRIDAY, the 10th proximo for the Reconstruction of Foundry, and Renewal of Roof of Master Attendant's Office BUILDING in this YARD, according to Specifications and conditions, which can be seen on Application at the NAVAL STORE-KEEPER'S Office.

The right to reject the lowest or any Tender is reserved.

WILLIAM HYNES,
for Naval Storekeeper,
Royal Naval Yard,
Hongkong, 27th October, 1882. [718]

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

THE "HONAM" will make a trip to MACAO and back on SUNDAY, the 29th instant, leaving HONGKONG at EIGHT A.M., and MACAO at FIVE P.M. First Class Fare \$3 for the round trip. No Second Class.

Refreshments will be supplied on board but no Meals.

Tickets to be Purchased at the Company's Office.

By Order,

P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1882. [717]

OXIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship "GAELIC" from San Francisco, &c., are hereby required to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding discharge of the Steamer, will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

F. E. FOSTER,
Agent.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1882. [713]

WANTED TO RENT.

FROM THE MIDDLE OF DECEMBER UNTIL MARCH.

A FURNISHED FAMILY RESIDENCE, IN A HEALTHY SITUATION, with

GARDEN, STABLE, AND COACH HOUSE. Full Particulars to be sent to

E. B., Hongkong Telegraph Office,

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1882. [668]

SPARKLING-WATERS.

THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR.

All Orders and Communications should be addressed to The Factory,

7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1882. [669]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

THE AMERICAN STEINER
"INGE BORG,"
489 Tons Register, Classed 3/3 L. I. in Veritas, and Built at Gothenburg in 1873.

For Particulars, apply to RUSSELL & CO., Hongkong, 30th September, 1882. [656]

FOR SALE.

A THURSTON'S ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLE (full size) with CUES, RACKS, PYRAMID BALLS, and COMPLETE FITTINGS. A Reasonable Price will be taken.

Apply for Particulars to A. B. C., Office of Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1882. [637]

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.
QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.
PINTS.....\$23 per Case.

Apply to MELCHERS & CO., Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [632]

FOR SALE.

KELLY & WALSH'S GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

WILL CONTINUE THROUGHOUT THE WEEK.

THE following is a selection from many Hundreds of Volumes Offered at

HALF PRICE.

Life of the Prince Corsair, 3 vols., \$12.00.....\$6.00

Letters of Charles Dickens, 3 vols., \$6.50.....\$3.25

Col. Long's Central Africa, \$1.50.....\$1.75

Arizona as it is, \$2.00.....\$1.00

Mackinnon's Lapland Life, \$2.00.....\$1.00

Sheldon Jackson's Alaska, \$2.00.....\$1.00

Swinburne's William Blake, \$2.50.....\$1.25

Merivale's History of Rome \$2.50.....\$1.25

Swinburne's George Chapman \$2.50.....\$1.25

The Graville Memoirs 2 vols., \$4.50.....\$2.25

Memorials of Prince Metternich 2 vols., \$8.....\$4.00

Raistlin's Russian Folk Tales \$2.50.....\$1.25

Arnold's Gleamings from Pontresina \$1.75.....\$0.90

Ober's Camps in the Caribees \$3.....\$1.50

Coan's Adventures in Patagonia \$2.....\$1.00

Life & Letters of George Ticknor 2 vols., \$2.....\$1.25

Haydn's Dictionary of Biography \$6.00.....\$3.00

Brande's Encyclopedia of Science, Literature, and Art \$8.00.....\$4.00

Arnold's Marine Insurance, 2 vols., \$10.00.....\$5.00

Hall's Biography of David Cox \$4.00.....\$2.00

Dr. F. G. Lee's Directorium Anglicanum \$4.00.....\$2.00

Daniel Webster's Great Speeches \$4.50.....\$2.25

Brady's The Edge Anchors \$3.50.....\$1.75

Day's The Race Horse in Training \$5.00.....\$2.50

Tale's Modern Gambist \$4.50.....\$2.25

Living's Book of Eminent Scotsmen \$4.50.....\$2.25

Gautier's Famous French Authors \$2.50.....\$1.25

Mallock's The Value of Life \$2.50.....\$1.25

Cassell's Popular Educator Vols. III. IV. \$1.00.....\$0.50

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1882.

Commercial.

THIS DAY.

Business is still dull in the Share Market. Banks are less firm than yesterday; a few small sales at 144 have been put through, and shares are still on offer at that figure. Canton Insurances have jumped from 80 to 90 per share, since yesterday, but the increase of \$10 has not, as yet, induced holders to part. No other stocks require special comment.

4 o'clock p.m.

The only transaction that has come to our notice since last writing, has been a sale of 100 at \$157 per share.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—144 per cent. premium, sellers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$1,600 per share, buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$1,550 per share, sellers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 1,225 per share.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$90 per share, buyers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 850 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$240 per share, sellers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$1065 per share, buyers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$342 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—50 per cent. premium, buyers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$31 per share premium, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$80 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$107 per share, buyers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—7 per cent. dis. buyers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$195 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—3 per cent. premium.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$108 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$157 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$60 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—14 per cent. prem. ex. int.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—21 percent. prem.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank Bills, on demand 3/9th
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/9th
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/9th
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/10th
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/10th

ON PARIS.—Bank Bills, on demand 4/7th
Credits, at 4 months' sight 4/8th
ON BOMBAY—Bank, T.T. 224th
ON CALCUTTA—Bank, T.T. 224th
ON SHANGAI.—Bank, sight 7/2th
Private, 30 days' sight 7/3th

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MAIWA per picul, \$580
(Allowance, Taels 64.)

OLD MAIWA per picul, \$640
(Allowance, Taels 30.)

NEW PATNA (first choice) per chest, \$572¹
NEW PATNA (second) per chest, \$566¹
NEW PATNA (without choice) per chest 8568¹
NEW PATNA (bottom) per chest, \$575
NEW BENARAS (without choice) per chest 8535
NEW BENARAS (bottom) per chest, \$545
PERSIAN per picul, \$360
(Allowance, Taels 32.)

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER & CO'S REGISTERS.)

YESTERDAY.

Barometer—P.M. 30.115
Thermometer—P.M. 70.000
Thermometer—P.M. 62.
Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 60.
Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 78.
Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 78.

TO-DAY.

Barometer—P.M. 30.120
Thermometer—P.M. 72
Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 72
Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 78
Thermometer—Minimum (over night) 74

Thermometer—P.M. 70.056

Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 67

Thermometer—Minimum (over night) 74

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

ANNA, German bark, 447, W. Jessen, 26th Oct.,—Touron 9th October, General—Wieler & Co.

GALIC, British steamer, 1,713, Hallett, 27th October—San Francisco 28th September, and Yokohama 21st October, Mails and General—O. & O. S. S. Co.

PEMKOKESHIRE, British steamer, 1,716, Rickard, 27th October—Fochow 25th Oct., General—Adamsen, Bell & Co.

FOXHOUND, British gunboat, Lieutenant J. M. McQuhae, 27th October—Swatow 23rd Oct.

CHINA, German steamer, 649, H. Schott, October 27th—Swatow 26th October, General—Yuen Fat Hong.

TALES, British steamer, 820, Tickell, October 27th—Swatow 26th October, General—D. Lapraik & Co.

FU-YEW, Chinese steamer, 920, Barfoot, 27th October—Shanghai 24th October, General—C. M. S. N. Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE

ALICE, German bark, for Bangkok.

GUSTAV & OSCAR, German ship, for Manila.

SUNIDA MARU, Japanese str., for Nagasaki.

PONG, British steamer, for Shanghai.

CRUSADER, British steamer, for Saigon.

DEPARTURES.

October 26, ZYON, British steamer, for Singapore and London.

October 27, PHOENIX, German str., for Saigon.

October 27, CATHARINA II, Russian steamer, for Straits Settlements.

October 27, LORNE, British steamer, for Straits Settlements.

October 27, DALE, British steamer, for Bangkok.

October 27, SUNIDA MARU, Japanese steamer, for Nagasaki, &c.

October 27, POSANG, British str., for Shanghai.

October 27, RAJANATHANUHAR, British steamer, for Swatow and Bangkok.

October 27, KESTREL, British gun-vessel, for a cruise.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per Gaelic, str., from San Francisco and Yokohama—Rev. Dr. and Mrs. McGilvray and son, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. McLaren, Rev. and Mrs. E. P. Dunlap and 3 children, Rev. and Mrs. J. P. Hurst, Rev. C. S. Peoples, Miss Lincoln, Miss Wishard, Miss Win, Miss Warner, and Miss Griffin, and 115 Chinese.

Per Pembrokeshire, str., from Fochow.—Mr. Elliott.

Per China, str., from Swatow.—161 Chinese.

Per Thales, str., from Swatow.—120 Chinese.

Per Phoenix, str., for Straits Settlements.—497 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per Crusader, str., for Saigon.—12 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The Chinese steamship Fu-yew reports left Shanghai on the 24th instant. Had fine clear weather with moderate monsoon throughout.

The German steamship China reports left Swatow on the 26th instant. Had moderate Easterly winds and fine weather throughout.

The British steamship Thales reports left Swatow on the 26th instant. Had light monsoon and fine weather. In Swatow the steamships Feiling, Miramar, and Met-foo. The steamship Kwangtung left for Amoy.

The O. & O. steamship Gacis reports left San Francisco on the 28th September at 2:45 p.m.; arrived in Yokohama on the 19th instant at 3:12 p.m., and left again on the 21st at 6 a.m.; arrived in Hongkong on the 26th at 12:05 a.m. Had fine weather throughout the voyage.

FOOCHEW SHIPPING.

October ARRIVALS.

6, Killarney, British str., from Hongkong.

7, Hing-shing, Chinese str., from Shanghai.

8, Naniwa, British steamer, from Hongkong.

12, Teaser, German bark, from Amoy.

13, Vivid, British bark, from Amoy.

14, Kwangtung, British str., from Hongkong.

14, Glenogle, British str., from Shanghai.

15, Waverley, British steamer, from Shanghai.

15, Starlight, Siamese brig, from Bangkok.

18, Douglas, British steamer, from Hongkong.

18, Foxhound, British gunboat, for Amoy.

19, J. D. Brewster, Amer. bark, for Shanghai.

19, Peckli, British steamer, for Shanghai.

19, Namoa, British steamer, for Hongkong.

19, Velox, Dutch bark, for Chusan.

21, Killarney, British steamer, for Colonies.

21, Hing-shing, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.

21, Toucer, British steamer, for London.

17, Kwangtung, British str., for Hongkong.

18, Almnia, American schooner, for Tientsin.

18, Glenogle, British steamer, for London.

19, Vivid, British bark, for Newchwang.

VEHICLES ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN JAPAN, CHINA, AND MANILA.

Huntingdon (6) Hankow Aug. 11

Edward Barrow Manila Aug. 17

Glenelg (6) China Aug. 25

Bodil Hongkong Aug. 25

Lucia Manila Aug. 28

Wilhelm Manila Aug. 30

Estrella (6) China Aug. 31

Primus Manila Sept. 1

Aiglon (6) Hongkong Sept. 6

Glenearn (6) Shanghai Sept. 9

Hankow (6) Hankow Sept. 13

Barometer 30.039 30.326 30.108 30.17 30.18 30.16 30.08

Thermometer—P.M. 70.000 70.000 70.000 70.000 70.000 70.000 70.000

Thermometer—P.M. 62. 62. 62. 62. 62. 62. 62.

Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 60. 60. 60. 60. 60. 60. 60.

Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 78. 78. 78. 78. 78. 78. 78.

Thermometer—Minimum (over night) 74. 74. 74. 74. 74. 74. 74.

Thermometer—P.M. 70.056

Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 72

Thermometer—Minimum 78

Thermometer—Minimum (over night) 74

Barometer, level of the sea in inches, tens and hundreds—Thermometer, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens kept in the open air in a shaded situation—Direction of Wind, is registered every two points, N., N.N.E., N.E., etc.—Force of Wind, 0 to 8, 8 to 16, 16 to 24, 24 to 32, 32 to 40, 40 to 48, 48 to 56, 56 to 64, 64 to 72, 72 to 80, 80 to 88, 88 to 96, 96 to 104, 104 to 112, 112 to 120, 120 to 128, 128 to 136, 136 to 144, 144 to 152, 152 to 160, 160 to 168, 168 to 176, 176 to 184, 184 to 192, 192 to 200, 200 to 208, 208 to 216, 216 to 224, 224 to 232, 232 to 240, 240 to 248, 248 to 256, 256 to 264, 264 to 272, 272 to 280, 280 to 288, 288 to 296, 296 to 304, 304 to 312, 312 to 320, 320 to 328, 328 to 336, 336 to 344, 344 to 352, 352 to 360, 360 to 368, 368 to 376, 376 to